Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendier.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING-9 to 10:30-Architectural League Exhibition.
BLIOU THEATRE-S 30-A Seciety Fad.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The New South CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m -

CHICKERING HALL-3-Instrumental Concer COLUMBUS THEATRE-S 15-A Flag of Truce DALY'S THEATRE-S 15-The Belle's Stratagem and The Knave.

EDLN MUSEE-The World in Wax.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8 15-Deception

GARDEN THEATRE-8-The Mountebanks. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The Midnight Alarm. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Mulligen Guards' F HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Rip Van Winkle. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8 30-A Trip to Chinatown.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Americans Abroad. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Isle of Chem PALMER'S THEATRE-S 15-Art-toc:acy.

Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-The Musked Daul. STAR THEATRE-5 13-Romeo and Juliet. TONY PASTOR'S S-Vaudeville UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-Captain Herne, U. S. A.

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(ITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of The Daily, Sunday, or Sein-Weekiv Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be poid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their fribune from a newsdealer.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1893.

TWE'LVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

be expelled from France for sending their papers baseless reports about the Panama scandal; bondholders and shareholders at a meeting adopted resolutions favoring a reorganization of the canal company. = A crowded frain on the Congo Railway came into collision with a wagon loaded with dynamite: fifty persons were killed. There was a heavy storm in England; much damage was done to shipping.

Domestic -- Private funeral services were held over General Butler's body at his home in Lowell: afterward the body lay in state in a public hall, and crowds struggled to see it. - Mr Blaine was reported to be better. === For the second time in its history an ice gorge is forming at Memphis ____ The faculty of the Catholic University have received an autograph letter from the Pope in reply to a Christmas greeting sent

City and Suburban .- General Rufus Ingalls died suddenly at the Grand Hotel. - The harbor was frozen over between Hillis Island and the New-Jersey shore. ____ There was a mysterious

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair with slight thermal changes; a little colder on the whole. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 19 degrees; lowest, 8; average, 14 3-4.

Dr. Clark, of the Church of the Puritans. made a statement to his congregation yesterday in reference to his proposed withdrawal from the Presbytery because of non-agreement with the interpretation put upon certain doctrines by the General Assembly. Afterward the congregation passed a vote of confidence in its pastor, and requested the Presbytery not to dissolve his relations with the Church, which he has served for twenty years.

According to THE TRIBUNE'S Trenton correspondence Governor Abbett will have a small showing in the caucus to nominate a United States Senator, while, unless something decidedly unexpected happens, the prize will be carried off by James Smith, jr., of Newark, Abbett seems inclined to go into the caucus, despite his waning chances, in order to put his strength in the Legislature to the test. The collapse of his hopes will doubtless mean the end of Abbettism in New-Jersey, for he seems to have lost his hold upon his party completely.

The meeting of the State Bar Association on two days of this week will give occasion for the discussion of several topics of general interest. Posibly the degradation of the Court of Appeals by the appointment of Maynard may be taken up. One of the subjects which should command the attention of the Legislature is the membership of the Constitutional Convention. coupled with which is the question of postponing the convention. The latter point has been determined already, but as the Constitutional Convention bill is to undergo amendment. the Bar Association is in a position to give the legislators valuable aid as to the make-up of this important convention.

The Militia bill, which the House of Representatives failed to pass on Saturday and returned to the calendar, was framed intelligently.

regarding our militia up to the times. The existing laws are about a century old, and their provisions are so antiquated in many respects as to be laughable. Astonishing ignorance of the subject in general was displayed by presumably intelligent members of the House; but this was less deplorable than the lack of interest in it. which resulted in the failure to pass the measure. This failure is considered in Washington to signify that the bill will not become a law at this session. It is no credit to the House that an important question can be treated with so much ndifference

Practically four Assemblymen have complete control of all legislation in the lower house at Albany They are Messrs. Sulzer, Martin. Webster and Quigley. The first three are Tammany men and take their orders from Boss" Croker; the fourth comes from Brookly and answers alertly to the beck and call of "Boss" McLaughlin. The four constitute a majority of the Committee on Rules, which has been empowered to call up any bill that it selects at any time it may desire. Thus it is obvious that Croker and McLaughlin will have such bills as they favor brought to the front at their pleasure, no matter when they were introduced, or where they stand on the calendar, and at the same time they will be able to keep back measures to which they object by placing others ahead of them. This is a situation which the people of the State will regard with interest. The like of it has not been seen in Albany since Tweed bought Legislatures and used them at his own will. But can anything better be expected?

THE DUTY OF NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

The new General Committee of the Republican party in this county will meet to organize this week. Between now and Thursday evening, when the organization will be perfected, it will be well for the leaders, the members and those interested in the welfare of New-York Republicanism, to consider one or two features of the present political situation in the city and State.

For the first time since the war the Republican party of New-York thids itself divested entirely of patronage. Almost every municipal office is in the hands of the Democracy. Or the city's seventeen-million-dollar pay-roll there is not a corporal's guard of men whose Republicanism cannot be questioned, and the few whose loyalty is undoubted are so handicapped by the tyrannous methods of Tammany that they can do little, if any, effective service for their party. The State patronage, since the loss of the Legislature, is also in Democratic hands, and used in the most arrogant. partisan manner. No consideration is shown the minority, any more than is shown to the interests of the taxpayers that have no "pull" with the triumphant spoilsmen. All the Federal offices will pass from under Republican control in a few weeks, and while these are not likely to be filled with Tammany beelers or followers of the Hill-Murphy machine, they will, neverthele-s, be given to Democrats; and experience teaches that while the Mugwung out of office has a good deal : say about nonpartisan government, no sconer is he clothed with a little authority than he out-Croker-Croker in his hostility to Republicans under

Without patronage, then, and without the prospect of any immediately, what is the Republican duty of the hour? Shall the counts organization exist in a more formal way; shall lapse into morbid inactivity, allowing the dominant forces to have their own way here. and throughout the State, or shall it assert itself as a party of principle and honest endeavor? Surely there can be no debate on this point. The Republican party is nothing if it is not progressive and aggressive. The emphatic protest of a righteous, indignant minority against the proud, heartless domination of the slave power gave it birth, and all its glorious victories have been gained in of attention. What foreigners regard as scarcely espousing the right, even when the way success was apparently blocked by unsurmountable obstacles. For the present the Re-Foreign -- Several foreign correspondents will publican party in this city and State can be little more than a protesting power; but as such it can exert a tremendous influence. By vigilance, intelligent criticism and uncompromising hostility; by keeping in touch with healthy public sentiment and responding to every impulse in the direction of reformatory effort, it can crystallize the honest elements of opposition to the machine within and without the Democratic party and thus ultimately sweep from power the existing corrupt municipal and State governments.

Now is the time for Republicans, who are Republicans from principle and not for gain. to assert themselves in the interests of their party, and by asserting themselves in the interests of their party they will render the best service as good citizens; for it must be remembered that the sole object of all true political activity is to secure good government.

BOURKE COCKRAN.

If a ballot could be so taken as to show what young man in public life has made the greatest advance in popular estimation during the last five years we suppose that the Hon. Bourke Cockran would at least stand near the head of the poll. He has been a familiar figure in this city for a much longer period than five years, thanks to a special faculty which made him an interesting and persuasive spokesman of Tammany Hall, and therefore conspicuous within narrow limits. But all the time he possessed qualifications for a larger place. He had a sound constitution, a vigorous frame, a strong will, a lively fancy, a quick intelligence and the gift of speech. The more he spoke the plainer it became that his oratory was not mere empty rhetoric. He was exuberant, but he was a good deal more than that, He certainly was not profound nor persistently industrious. But he was acute, and when he had received a sufficient impotus was capable of a great effort. As his reputation spread his ambition expanded, and with larger purposes came the willingness to take greater pains. His horizon widened. He was sent to Congress and began to study and comprehend National interests, to pursue and acquire sound and varied knowledge. It was not the fluent but insignificant Tammany talker of five years ago who went to Chicago last June. Under every conceivable disadvantage he compelled a weary and unwilling convention to hear and admire and applaud before it condemned him. That speech was not commonplace, nor the man who made it. It was power, not effrontery. which won that extraordinary recognition.

The political and social organization which is called the State of New-York is controlled to-day by four men, Croker, Hill, Murphy and McLaughlin. Theoretically it is a democracy: in fact it is an oligarchy: it may soon become an absolute monarchy. Wielding the power of Tammany Hall Richard Croker rules this city. Wielding the power of the city he may determine to dismiss his colleagues and rule, the State. His delegates at Albany take his orders are successfully employed to evade its requirewith eagerness and obey them implicitly. Insubordination is fatal. The one man who has the way of practical political workers who want lately dared to think and speak his mind knows to buy votes. It seems hardly necessary to

of his will with impunity. Only when he has his subordinates venture without grave danger the characteristics of this wonderful patentate? what is it? Is it his countenance? Is his voice charming? Does his intellectual power captivate all who come into his presence? Is it from the delicacy of his taste and the ensitiveness of his feeling that the spell proceeds? Are his manners bewitching? Does an exquisite purity of body and soul compel the reverence of the unpurged multitude? Is there some subtle fascination about the man which defies analysis? No, not one of these suggestions nor all of them together can explain the mystery. What then is the solution Why, it is simple enough. of the enigma? He grants and withholds preferment, awards and denies opportunities, and distributes boodle. That is all, and for his creatures it is quite enough.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran is a member of Tammany Hall. Richard Croker thinks he owns him and likes to think so. What does the Hon. Bourke Cockran think about it?

A DANGER NOT TO BE DESPISED.

The responsibility for continuance of silver surchases, if they are to continue, is definitely ocated by Senator Sherman's letter. He is inxious to do his part ; nearly all the Republicans are ready to meet the wishes of the business world, and the Senator is willing to guarantee the passage of the repeal bill if only ten Democrats will vote for it. But that number cannot be found, he believes, even with Mr. Cleveland earnestly urging action. The Democrats have so far entangled themselves with more money and silver fanatics that they do not dare to save the country from serious risk and from liseredit abroad.

Foreign rulers and financiers fully believe that the continuance of silver purchases will soon force this country to a silver basis. This belief operates powerfully to bring about its own calization. Because they so believe, foreign holders of American securities are prompted to sell at every moderate advance. Because every spward movement of securities is met by such elling, other holders get disheartened. But it is not only through sales of stocks that foreign capital is being withdrawn. Many millions have been loaned on mortgages in this country. specially at the West, but the number of such oans is being rapidly reduced. Millions have been invested in land companies, cattle companies and manufactures of all sorts, and the capital thus placed has greatly aided the development and prosperity of the country. But t is not strange that foreign investors, believing a debasement of United States currency in evitable, should not merely refrain from further investments here, but draw out their capital in many cases where they can.

These changes are to some extent in progress even now, and no one can guess how far they may go if the proposed repeal of the silver purhase law is defeated. It makes not the least lifference whether foreign investors are right or wrong in their judgment of the consequence to this country. Their judgment, whether right or wrong, determines their own action. The take away capital from this country, already to the extent of many millions, without paying any attention to American predictions, for they are aware that the free-coinage men desire to force the issue as early as possible, and boast that they have a majority in both Houses of lengres. People who pretend that free chinage by the United States alone would bring countles blessings can hardly offer any other prediction which foreign business men will consider worth; short of insanity appears to have taken posses sion of so many States that nothing but experience with a debased currency seems to foreigners likely to cure it.

The withdrawal of many millions of foreign capital necessarily lessens the sum available for productive industries in this country. Thus increase in wealth is retarded, enterprises and industries of importance are embarrassed and housands of individuals are compelled to pay loans which have enabled them to realize far more than the interest. These are not profitable changes for a nation having incalculable reources yet undeveloped, but they are the natural consequences of a financial course which appears to foreign investors to involve the utmost risk. And whether they are in any respect m'staken or not, the actual withdrawal of capital does visibly and strongly tend to weaken the Government, to lessen its power to pay gold on demand, and thus to bring about the very debasement of the currency which is apprehonded.

Paper inflationists argue that the country needs the monthly increase in amount of circulation. But the fact is that it has actually lost of late more in gold than it has gained in paper. and yet the outgo of foreign capital is nothing to what it may become when the decision to continue purchases of silver is made known. This is not an imaginary but a very real danger. and while all will hope it may be averted, the only sure way to do so is to stop buying silver.

GOVERNOR FLOWER AND PURE ELECTIONS That part of Governor Flower's message which relates to the use of money in elections has received less attention than it deserves. There is nothing particularly pavel or startling in what he says on the subject, nothing, in fact that has not been said before; but the recommendations he makes are practical and important. If carried out they would impart a powerful stimulus to the movement, which is gaining ground more rapidly every day, in favor of abolishing the unsavory, illegitimate financial feature of campaigns. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of anything more essential at this stage in the development of a complete system of ballot-reform legislation, such as must ultimately prevail in this country, than these amendments to the existing law which the Legislature is urged to adopt.

Before considering the Governor's recommendations it is perhaps well to correct a gross error that appears in his preliminary remarks on this point. "The Legislature," says Mr. Flower, complacently, "has made it impossible to bribe voters with any degree of assurance that they will vote as they have been bribed." With all deference to the opinion of the State's Chief Executive, we are compelled to say that the Legislature has done nothing of the kind. A great number of voters can be and are bribed under the present Ballotis so slight, owing to the glaring defects in the law itself and to the various devices that ments, as to make it only a slight obstacle in

lentless and remorseless discipline. At neither statute in this city and State during the years do mischief. capital can anybody who holds a commission that it has been in force; who has seen the from Richard Croker disregard an intimation wholesale use of pasters and the occasional resort to marked ballots; who has seen voters refrained from expressing a preference on any openly intercepted on their way to the polls subject of concern to city, State or Nation may and induced to turn back home; who has seen the way in which, under the physical disability to act like men instead of chattels. What are provision of the law, electors, pleading imaginary ailments, are a companied into the booths Is there anything in his tyranny to make it by their "friends," the vote-buyers, and who sweet? It would seem as if there must be. But has witnessed the various other means by which the purpose of the act is defeated, must feel that the Governor in thus extolling the Legislature's work displays either an amusing ignerance or an amazing effrontery as to the actual workings of the law.

The point that has been reached, by legislative means, in the effort to purify elections should be clearly understood. There is not, in this State at least, a law that actually prevents bribery, in the sense that the Corrupt Practices act has substantially abolished the crime in England. What has been accomplished thus far as the practical results of this reformatory effort amounts to this: We have a registration law that prevents the importation of voters, and a ballot law that enables a man who wants to vote independently, but who under the former law might have been intimidated, to prepare his ballot secretly and cast it for whom he pleases. This, thanks to David B. Hill and his Democratic allies, is all the Legislature has been able to do for the cause of pure elections in the State of New-York. We are not in the van of the move ment by any means. Several other States have egislated more effectively, and one, Massachusetts, has in force the very act the adoption of which Governor Flower urges with commendable earnestness.

This law is commonly known as the Corrupt Practices act. New-York has a statute bear ing this title, and providing that candidates shall under oath make a public accounting of their election expenses, but the workings of it have been simply farcical, as was illustrated by the absurdly modest return that Mr. Flower himself handed in after his election for Gov ernor. Every politician in the State believes that more money was used against Mr. Fassett than has ever been spent in any other State compaign, and also that Mr. Flower's nominaion was due almost entirely to the conviction that he or his relatives would contribute an normous sum to the campaign. Nevertheless according to Mr. Flower's statement, he really pent less than many a man wastes on an unuccessful effort to become an Assemblyman The radical defect in our Corrupt Practices act, and one that makes this title a misnomer s, as the Governor points out, that political committees are not required to file certified statements of their receipts and expenditures To extend the provisions of the law so as te make all the financial transactions of political agents and committees matters of public record would make the act worthy of the name it ears, and if the amendments are wisely draws ould not fail to prove as beneficial here as it as in Great Britain and Massachusetts.

The Governor's second recommendation hat proof of bribery on the part of candidate or their agents or their committees shall be ufficient cause for forfeiture of office. This law is also in successful operation in England. and justice requires the acknowledgment that Mr. Hill repeatedly recommended its adoption hough whether sincerely or not is an open question. "Properly administered," says the lovernor, "such a law might be a complete heck on corruption." We agree with him : but will the Legislature pass it? What says Mr.

A BILL TO BE SCRUTINIZED.

Senator Sherman's brief but striking remarks n the Anti-Option bill may prove of great public service. Doubtless they will be misunderstood by/some. But when a Senator of arge experience and tact, and extensive knowlalge of public topinion, speaks on such a queion it is safe to calculate that the results he produces are those he designed to produce The obvious result is that Senators, instead of vainly opposing the object of the pending measare, will turn their attention to its provisions and consider with due care how far these are wise and adapted to accomplish its object There has been a great deal too much empty defence of speculation as a business, and equal v empty arraignment of all speculation. was high time that somebody should bring back the Senate to the serious practical question whether the pending bill was calculated to de what its framers wanted, or to do more good than harm.

The members of the speculative exchange have worked themselves into a belief that their dusiness, with all its methods and abuses, is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the country, which is not precisely the fact. If ninetenths of the so-called business transacted at ome of these exchanges could be stopped, without interfering with or restraining the freedom of other transactions, the country would certainly be all the better off. When the sales of petroleum at New-York were 5,500,000,000 barrels in a single year, or many times the entire production in the country, the real business in that commodity was no more prosperous, nor was it in fact as prosperous, as it was last year, with 19,000,000 barrels sold at New-York. So-called business of other kinds ould be cut down in like manner without any langer whatever to the public welfare. On the other hand, some people imagine that

all the money won by one set of men from another in betting on prices at the various exchanges is so much extorted from the pockets of the producer, and that the exchanges are merely conspiracies to put prices up or down, as may most effectively fleece him. But this is not the fact. There are several men living who have tried with marvellous ability to con trol the market, though even these in every case supposed, from the best information the could collect, that the movement they favored was in harmony with actual conditions of supply and demand. But even the genial Mr White in corn, with all his proved ability, and Mr. Keene in wheat, and other men too numer ous to mention, learned at great cost the lesson that everybody is stronger than anybody, and that if a man makes a mistake in guessing about crops and prices he comes to grief. The power of the greatest speculator or combination of speculators to resist and defeat the natural endencies of the world's markets is limited.

The abuses of speculation might be suppressed with great profit to the public, provided hat could be done without interfering with legitimate commerce. The difficulty has always been to avoid such interference, and yet to repress speculative abuses. The question to which Senator Sherman recalled the Senate is whether the pending Washburne bill has either Reform law, and the risk that they will not of these merits; whether it would be effective vote in accordance with the terms of the shame- in repressing speculative abuses, and whether, in repressing speculative abuses, and whether, if capable of being enforced to that end, it would leave legitimate trade free from destructive interference. These are practical questions to which the Alliances and other agricultural bodies at the West have not given as much attention as they might. It is for the Senate to consider these matters thoroughly in people of the State by his firmness in "holding the fort" during the interregnum, in spite of Senate to consider these matters thoroughly in people of the State by his firmness in "holding the fort" during the interregnum, in spite of David B. Hill's denunciation of him as an "interval of the search of the searc ful agreement into which they have entered if capable of being enforced to that end, it

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

But for the freakiness and frailty of the soalled industrials Wall Street would have been very happy last week. Manhattan jumped 14 5-8 points, Jersey Central rose 5 points on the strength of its separation from Reading, Rock Island rose 3 1-4, and the other Grangers advanced, and the sixty most active railroad stocks averaged an advance of \$1 78 per share. But the thirteen trust stocks declined an average of 56 cents per share, five of them closing lower, Whiskey \$11 50 per share. The average of these stocks has fallon over \$3 per share since December 10, and the Street seems to show an increasing disposition to et them frisk about as much as they may without especially affecting the value of securities.

The particular weakness of trust organizations is investments was again illustrated in the course of Whiskey stock. Perhaps because the price of whiskey had been shoved up week after week by the monopoly, as if to arrest public attention and invite Congressional action, so that the apparent earnings of the company are enormous, the Street concludes that insiders are getting out and preparing to regard the action of Congress and the courts with indifference, if not with satisfaction. There is force in the reasoning that some of the people who know most about the property nust have been selling, and they are well aware that this, like every other organization for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly in a product f general use, is always liable to be severely andled by the courts or by legislation. The ossibility of such interference sufficiently accounts or the fact that stocks reported to be earning o per cent are selling at something less than \$100 per share, while the people who know most about them are lending large amounts of money at ordinary interest. Railroad securities ought not to be damaged in reputation by the behavior f concerns thus managed, but it is doubtless the fact that some foreign sales of sound American occurities have been prompted by the prominence

f industrial stocks in speculation here. The railroads are earning handsomely, decidedly mproving on their record of last year, which was highly satisfactory. "The Financial Chrontele" eports earnings of 134 roads for 1892, showing a ain of 5 per cent over 1891, though in December he gain was but 2.4 per cent. On forty-five roads or the first week in January the gain over last year was 1.37 per cent. This is the more surprising ecause last fall's crops are officially reported as small, while those of 1891 were the largest ever nised, and the movement of hogs to market has been light. But in spite of short crops the movement of grain has been and still continues phenomenally large. The distribution of manufactured product has been beyond all precedent, as has the novement of lumber and of coal, while the shipnents of cattle have been equalled in only one cear. The trunk lines do not appear as yet to have agreed upon their Eastbound pool, but it is asamed that the step will not be long delayed. the rapid rise of Manhattan needs no other explanation than the obvious one, that the prospect of an extension of the elevated system to assure capid transit seems altogether more probable than peretofore. Whoever uses the system is aware that its traffic has been growing rapidly. It is rather surprising that wheat advanced

early two cents for February last week, though Western receipts were 60 per cent larger than for the same week last year. Exports are not very large, in two weeks of January from both coasts, flour included, being only 6,316,927 bushels against 9,404,621 for the same weeks last year. Perk has limbed to \$18 50 per barrel, hege being scarce. and reported liquidation of the speculation of Chicago brings no reaction as yet. Corn advanced 1 3-4 and oats 1 1-2 cents, with interior receipte arger than a year ago and exports smaller. A caction of about 3-8 in cotton is by some attribated to the Auti-Option bill, but it is more reasonably explained as the legitimate sequence of an extraordinary bull movement. Receipts from plantations in January thus far have been only 249,000 bales against 463,000 last year, but exorts have also declined to 249,000 bales against 47,000 last year, and the spinners' strike in Great Britain threatens to continue much longer.

All textile industries are doing finely, estab ishments being crowded with orders, and, while changes of price are few, they are in favor of producers. Since January 1 there has been v increased wool-buying, cold weather having mlarged the distribution of heavy woollens, and the stereopticen be used more effectively. also of winter boots and shees, so that the shoe factories are all busy and leather is firm, with prospect of some advance. Clothing is more active, and dry goods jobbers are doing well for the season. "The Iron Age" reports the output of pig iron January 1 as 173,068 ons weekly against 176,271 December 1, but The American Manufacturer," of Pittsburg, reports 175,701 tons weekly January 1 agains 175.111 December 1. The two authorities closely agree as to the yield for last year, which was about 9.139,000 tons, or 64,000 below that of 1890, the largest ever known. But in that year stocks greatly increased, so that the actual consumption last year must have been greater than in 189b. Pig is somewhat weaker since January , and the demand for structural and other nished products is not active, though strong opes of improvement are entertained. Reported receipts of money from the interior

vere \$5,888,000 last week, and the Government holds \$1,200,000 less gold than a week ogo, but has put out \$400,000 more notes, adding \$2,000,000 to its stock of silver. Its holdings of bank notes have also increased \$1,000,000. The heavy increase of reserves held by New-York banks removes present anxiety about money markets, and some believe further exports of gold will not be important. Imports of merchandise ontinue extraordinary, in two weeks of January \$25,597,596 at New-York against \$21,678,466 last year, while exports from New-York in two weeks have been only \$12,837,647 against \$18. 709,066 last year. At cotton ports the decrease must have been several millions. But exports n January last were \$100,000,000, against less than \$63,000,000 imports, so that the changes do not foreshadow an excess of exports over imports smaller than \$20,000,000. If the silver question were out of the way, and strength in the stock market should reassure foreign holders, there would be no occasion to send gold abroad at present. But the outlook for a speedy settlement of the silver question is not considered bright by senator Sherman.

Will not the Bar Association of this city have omething to say about the learned Senator Plunbitt's bill providing that seven years' service in the Legislature shall qualify a man for admission to the bar without any examination or test as to his fitness and qualifications? Of course the legal training which a Tammany statesman gets at Albany in the course of seven years is great, especially if, as is the case with the majorihis life in the liquor business; but even that does not seem quite sufficient to fit a man for a place in so honorable a profession as that of the law. Highminded and self-respecting members of that profession should feel in honor bound to protest against degrading it in this way.

McKane, of Kings County, but apparently he thinks that a Grand Jury ought to be put under bonds to refrain from indicting municipal plunderers. When his own experience is borne in mind, that is a natural conclusion on his part.

with the purpose of bringing the legislation and says that he is doomed. .The despot's dwell on this point, Every intelligent ob- connection with the amendments proposed be- truder" and a "usurper." It required six ballots out the winter.

envoys at Washington are under the same re- server who has watched the operations of the fore entering upon legislation that is liable to to settle the question of the Senatorship. The know Senator Hawley and appreciate the high character of his public services in various camei-

If the portfolio of the Navy Department is ansigned to Colonel Herbert, it will be in the hand's of a man who believes with the American people in a capable Navy, conducted in the interest of American trade, and a just measure of American

influence on these continents.

PERSONAL.

The late Werner von Siemens, the great German electrician, who was an ardent Liberal, was greatly surprised when he read in the papers one morning shortly after the death of Emperor William that Emperor Frederick had raised him to the ranks of the peror recerick had raised him to the ranks of the hereditary nobility. He turned to Mine, vos stemens, who was sitting in the room, and said: "Dear wife, now go at once to Lepke (the Berlin dealer in paintings) and buy ancestors." He cared little for the nobiliary particle before his name.

Senator Perkins, of Kansas, has by no means given up the hope that a Republican is to be chosen to succeed him this winter.

Mascagni was recently asked by a newspaper interviewer if he had any special alths or views regarding the music of the future in Italy. He responded affirmatively, saying: "I want always to be attirmatively, saying: "I want always to be tree, even to be realistic, but I want never to lose beauty, I don't know how to put it quite accurately, but I can't express myself better than by saying that I should like to do for Italian music something of what Wagner did for Germen. I endeavor always to portal in my music the emotion of the instant, and to preserve always the ideal of Italian melody."

The United States Naval Engineers living in and near Philadelphia, following the example of their professional brethren in Boston and New-York, met for a banquet one day last week, and had Chief Engineer George W. Melville, of Washington, for their guest.

Governor Hogy and his friends are said to be counting on enough other competitors to kill off Roger Q. Mills when the attempt to elect a Senator from Texas is made this week; and then the Governor thinks is possible that he may be the dark horse.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott is now to become a lecturer as well as a writer. She has given some parlor talks in a modest way lately, and her success in that direction encourages her to address the public from the platform. The Salvation Army in England will one of her topics.

The late John Huntington, the Cleveland millionaire declared several months ago that on certain promisery notes, to the amount of \$500,000, his indomement was torged. Cleveland papers say that lively inter felt in the fate of these notes. It is thought that Mr. Huntington's death increases the chances of their being paid by his estate. Mr. Huntington was a frother-in-law of David R. Paige, maker of the notes, senior member of the firm of Paige, Carey and ex-Congressman from Ohio.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Boston reader sends a story of a Boston girl who says "she has really had to turn over a new leaf for '93, as her criticisms upon people and things were growing so sharp that she feared her recording angel would suffer from penman's palsy !"

A Way to Express His Gratitude.—The clumsy man (coming from the ballroom)—How can I ever repay you for that delightful walts?
She (whose train has suffered).—Oh, don't pay me, settle with the dressmaker.—(Chicago News Record.

A writer in "The Evangelist" says that he was in the recitation-room of a Presbyterian academy a few weeks ago. Professor Von K-, a German, was talking to his class in German, "There was," he says, "one pupil, about sixteen yours of age, who seemed the least interested, and the slowest to 'catch At the close of the hour the on' of all the class. At the class of the hour the Professor introduced his pupils to us. When the young lady was brought forward whose lank of enthusiasm we had noted, the instructor said: 'Let me introduce my daughter' !"

The latest form of the autographic grass in Vienna requires the guests at a dinner to write their names in pencil upon the tabledoth. The original writing is worked over in colored silk and kept as a memento.—
(Philadelphia Ledger.

The interesting srticle on "High-Caste Magic h India." which was published in The Tribune of last Monday, should have borne the following credit line: "Reprinted from 'The North American special permission. Copyright, 1893, by Lloyd Bryce. A Gentleman.—Mrs. Upton—I saw Mr. Newton bow-fing with the mest courtly grace to a very common-place woman. He's a gentleman of the old school, isn't he's Mr. Upton—No, a gentleman of the new school! "New school!"

Mr. Upton-No. a gentleman of the new school?

"New school?"

"Yes. He lives in the suburbs, and that was his cook."-(New-York Weekly.

A member of the State Highway Commission of Massachusetts is delivering addresses in that 6tate on the subject of road-making, and illustrates them with on with few subjects could the lecturer will illustrate the processes of making roads properly, road-making and mending machinery, samples of good roads, etc., but most impressive of all must be the illustrations of bad roads at the season when they are at their worst. More useful objectlessons to village and rural communities could hardly be imagined.

Some of the most familiar of "familiar quotations" are not, strictly speaking, quotations at all. I have just been reminded of this by a correspondent who wrote to me for information as to the source of the trite quotation, "kept on the even tenor of his way," popularly ascribed to Gray. My cofrespondent having expressed his doubts whether Gray or anybody eise ever wrote the words, I have had the matter looked up. The nearest that can be found to it appears to be the following extract from the nineteenth stanta of Gray's "Elegy":

up. The nearest that can be found to it appears to be the following extract from the nineteenth stanta of Gray's "Elegy":

Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tener of their way,
Doubtless this is the correct reading. But how is
that orators, preachers, journalists and mon in the
street have so unanimously agreed to change "noiseless" for "even!"—(Lendon Truth.

A year and a half ago "The Philadelphia Record" says that a citizen of Philadelphia put a tin box containing \$280 in bills in a hole in his cellar. The other day when he took it out he found that the bills had become a mass of rotten paper. He took the telles to the Sub-Treasury, where, through the utmost ingenuity, \$240 was picked out and identified by the officials. The rest has been sent to Washington with an affidavit subscribed to before Magistrate Eisenbrown in the forlorn hope that the Treasury will not refuse to father its wretched offspring.

He Knew Bingley,—Watts—Pretty good story Bingley told this afternoon.
Potts—Yes. Too good to be new.—(Indianapolis Journal.

"One year," says a Florida orange grower, "when few of my trees bore much fruit on account of insect ravages, I secured a large crop. I induced the ante to frequent my trees by syringing the trees with strong solution of syrup and water. dried, leaving a saccharine substance adhering to the leaves, twigs and branches of the trees, in seeking which the ants killed the insects which infested the trees."

Cultivation -Papa-Minoner is rich; you ought to cultivate him, my dear.

Daughter—Yes; I hoticed he needed it badly.—Detroit Free Press.

EFFICACIOUS BUT NOT DESIRABLE. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The most effectual way to stop immigration of all sorts is to repeat the McKinley tariff and enact in its stead one framed in accord with the Democratic platform. That would soon make this country so poor that nobody would desire to come, and the gates of Castle Garden would swing outward with the crowd going the other way.

IS HIS PENITENCE LASTING!

From The Detroit Tribune.

A SHIP CANAL TO THE LAKES.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The proposition to have through American territory a ship cannal, by means of which direct communication may be maintained between the great lakes and tide water, is a bild one, but it smarks too strongly of the impossible. Such a canal would be, it is to be supposed, over tavinty feet deep. The Eric Cenal is some six feet deep, and has cost far more than \$50,000,000. The proposed canal system would cost at least \$150,000,000, as it would probably embrace or parallel the route of the Eric Canal. At present the scheme seems out of the question. From The Boston Advertiser.

FIRE A GOOD SERVANT, BUT AN AWFUL MASTER.